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FIRST EDITION.

CIVIL WAR.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT ISSY.

Clamart Evacuated by Versaillists.

German Troops Concentrating at Neuilly.

Dispute Between the Central Committee and the Commune Settled.

The Resignation of Paris Members of the Assembly Demanded.

Issy Captured.

VERSAILLES, May 9.—Fort Issy has been captured and is now in possession of the Versailles forces.

Barricade Recaptured—Strict Watch Over Bonapartists—Death of Prince D'Auvergne.

LONDON, May 9.—The *Times* Paris special says the Federalists yesterday recaptured the barricade in Rue Peyronnet. The commandant of the Nationals was shot during the fight by a cure.

The *News* special to *Versailles* reports a German concentration of troops in Neuilly, and says an attack is anticipated.

A circular from Picard orders that a strict watch be kept upon the movements of the Bonapartists.

Prince De la Tour D'Auvergne is reported as dead.

The elections in Lyons passed off quietly.

The Prussians have arrested about one hundred and fifty fugitive National Guards.

It is positively denied that the dispute between the Central Committee and the Communes has been healed.

Clamart Evacuated by the Versaillists.

VERSAILLES, May 9.—Clamart has become so unhealthy from the presence of unburied bodies that the Versailles troops have been obliged to evacuate the place.

The Government relieves from service about Paris and send to other Departments all soldiers having relatives in the capital.

The Versailles continues their approaches to the Bois de Boulogne. The battery at Montrout commenced firing upon the insurgents' position at Pont du Jour and elsewhere.

Operations on a Large Scale Expected.

NEW YORK, May 9.—A dispatch dated Versailles, yesterday afternoon, says that operations on a large scale are expected to-day, as the commander of a division, who came to Versailles to receive orders from MacMahon, has left with eighty guns, and will operate on a certain point at four o'clock to-morrow.

The Sisters of the Convent Surplice have been arrested.

The Prussian patrols are vigilant on the neutral zone. One hundred and fifty Nationals were arrested by them yesterday.

General Chanzy has demanded an examination into the explosion of the powder magazine at Fort Maillot, which was exploded by two shells this morning. It was an awful night. Several persons were killed, and there was great destruction.

Three officers, commanding at Fort Issy, have declared that it was necessary to explode the fort. Rossel had ordered them to hold out, and they replied they would resist to the last. Rossel had them and two others arrested. The general has great determination, and is strengthening his position.

The dispute between the Central Committee and Commune is settled.

The Commune has seized the telegraph lines on the Northern Railway.

The German General Von der Tann demands the complete evacuation of Brennes.

At a meeting of the Commune yesterday, it was demanded that the Deputies from Paris to the Versailles Assembly should resign their seats immediately upon the pain of outlawry on Sunday.

Communist Gunboats Disabled—The Investment of Paris Complete.

VERSAILLES, May 9.—A Communal decree fixes the price of bread at five cents per kilogramme.

Colonel Merlin, who was captured in the sortie, General Dombrowskot is expected to assume the chief command of the troops of the Commune.

The gunboats belonging to the Commune have been disabled.

The investment of Paris from Genevilliers to Issy is complete and a general assault is imminent.

NEW CASTLE, PA.

William Barnerlee Convicted of Murder in the Second Degree.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW CASTLE, PA., May 9, 1871.

Wm. Barnerlee, who has been on trial for the last ten days for the murder of Ben. Austin, some months ago, was this morning convicted of murder in the second degree. The prisoner will receive his sentence on Saturday next.

LABOR REFORM.

Annual Meeting of the Labor Reform League —Stashing Speech by Wendell Phillips.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The Labor Reform League is holding its annual meeting to-day in Steinway Hall. The audience at the morning session consisted of about four hundred persons, chiefly ladies. Rev. J. L. Sargent, of Boston, presided. A. M. Powell read a letter from Mr. Sumner, regretting that he could not attend the meeting, and recommending Americans to give up the war dance around San Domingo. The annual report dealt with the Sun, Stanton, and Chinese questions, and recorded the movement inaugurated by Julia Ward Howe for promoting peace by summoning a congress of women to London.

Wendell Phillips spoke nearly an hour, and chiefly dealt with the Southern difficulty and the labor question. He approved Mr. Sumner's San Domingo policy, and regretted the assault offered him. There is still, he said, a state of war with the South. The Lost General Grant lay his hand on the leaders in the South—he men who control the votes of the thousands, and are the instigators of assassinations, and you will never hear of them again. (Applause.) Let the Ku-Klux of Carolina know that the President is terribly in earnest, and it will be the end of outrages. In regard to the voters asking "What about carpet baggers?" he said the South is ignorant, beseech, poor and ruffianly by departing barbarism, yet they repel the northerner who goes down with the very things they want—brains and money. But why the men who control the votes of the thousands, and are the instigators of assassinations, and you will never hear of them again. (Applause.) Let the Ku-Klux of Carolina know that the President is terribly in earnest, and it will be the end of outrages. In regard to the voters asking "What about carpet baggers?" he said the South is ignorant, beseech, poor and ruffianly by departing barbarism, yet they repel the northerner who goes down with the very things they want—brains and money. But why should they not? Why should the railroad president of the Southern Pacific be the legislator of Arkansas, and the railroad president of the Union Pacific be the legislator of Wyoming? Why should not the people themselves govern? Why should not the people themselves govern? Why should not the people themselves govern

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Wednesday, May 10, 1871.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1871.

THE Senate assembles to-day. So many conflicting reports are in circulation relative to the provisions of the treaty that we prefer not to indulge in any speculations concerning it. We should be glad were the injunction of secrecy removed, and the treaty discussed in open session. The people of the country are vitally interested in the whole matter, and if—as the members of the Commission aver, and which we do not doubt—they have done their utmost to preserve the peace and honor of the two nations, we see no good reason why the treaty should not be made public at once, instead of waiting until after the ratifications have been exchanged.

ONE of the resolutions passed at the late Democratic State Convention of Kentucky, declares—

"That the industries of the country demand the abolition of the present mode of raising the revenues, by which a portion of the Republic is oppressed and robbed to enrich monopolies and certain sections."

How eloquent men do grow when their dearest rights are invaded. The principal industry of Kentucky is the production of whisky; and how averse she is to "the present mode of raising the revenues" may be inferred from the extent to which illicit distillation is carried on in that Commonwealth. Whatever taint of insincerity may attach to her other utterances, she is undoubtedly honest and straightforward in this, which has the flavor of PETROLEUM V. NASBY.

AND now will the hermaphroditic New York *Herald* please tell us what it thinks of General SHERMAN'S declaration that in his late speech at New Orleans he "had been entirely misrepresented, and credited with words which he did not utter at all." The *Herald* has fondled over him in soprano, like a love-sick woman—will his emphatic disclaimer have the effect of causing it to speak in bass, like a man? Pantalooned or petticoated as the occasion seems to require, we wonder whether it will change garments now. This political "What Is It" is as crafty and subtle as its sex is indeterminate, but we really are puzzled to know how it will crawfish out of its present scrape. O, naughty General SHERMAN, how could you spoil such a splendid confidence operation by declaring that your forte was not "speech-making," and once again—as before at Dalton, Resaca, Atlanta, and on the wonderful march to the sea—cause Democracy to grow disconsolate, mourning like a maiden all forlorn?

"THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL calls our attention to the case made of United States troops by General Jackson, and cites it as a precedent for the Force Act. The laws which were nullified in Jackson's time were United States laws relating to the public service at large. Is there any plea that the laws of the United States are at this time nullified anywhere in the North or South? Is murder rebellion? Is arson treason?"—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Our contemporary is in error when it states that we cited the action of General JACKSON as a "precedent" for the Force Act. We meekly inquired *what it thought about that matter*, of course with the praiseworthy view of becoming enlightened, else we should not have dared to be so bold. But now will the *Courier-Journal* please tell us whether—since Congress is expressly clothed by the Amendments with power to execute and enforce those guaranties, and since the political and civil equality which they establish are in certain portions of the Southern States (parts of Kentucky, for instance,) practically subverted and overthrown by the conspirators whom our contemporary has so courageously yet so unavailingly denounced—the laws enacted under this power are not laws of the United States "relating to the public service at large?" The Force act defines as offenses against the United States certain acts which in their legal aspect have hitherto been offenses only against the State in which they were committed, the principle being that "he who breaks a State law with intent to subvert a right guaranteed by the Federal Constitution, commits a crime against the United States." Is this "unconstitutional," or is it not? If it be constitutional, our contemporary has only to turn to its own files to ascertain whether there is any ground for the plea that the laws of the United States are at this time "nullified"—in parts of Kentucky for example. We know that "murder is not rebellion," in the quibbling sense which hair splitters are wont to use, but the question is not one of dialectics—it is one of civilization and humanity. The *Courier-Journal* has wrought some service in its righteous reprobation of those organized disturbers of the public peace, the Ku-Klux. We trust it will not sully its bright record by descending to the role of the pettifogger now. When Kentucky passes an anti-Ku-Klux law, and vigorously enforces it, the arguments of that journal will have some semblance of validity. Until then its fine distinctions between arson and treason are altogether irrelevant.

LOGIC OF FIGURES.

Statistics may be true or false, accordingly as true or false inferences are deduced from them, but there can be no doubt of the meaning of the following figures, taken from the partial returns which have been made to the census office at Washington, showing the assessed value of real and personal property in eight of the Southern States, under the census recently taken, as contrasted with the returns of the census of 1860:

	Assessed value.	
	1860.	1870.
North Carolina	$292,206,602	$132,046,391
Louisiana	435,281,206	260,58[illegible]
Kentucky	628,212,023	428,776,099
Florida	68,929,068	42,167,164
Mississippi	509,473,912	154,695,567
Georgia	618,232,257	292,565,557
Virginia and W. Va	675,602,867	467,[illegible]
Total	$3,109,263,889	$1,455,782,565
Decrease		$1,564,171,355

A portion of this alarming depreciation is to be accounted for by the deduction of the value of slave property and other losses inflicted upon those States during the war; but even when those allowances have been fully made, the fact still remains that there has been a steady general decrease in values during the decade just closed.

There is no effect without a cause, nor need one go far to look for the reasons which have produced this unsatisfactory state of affairs. The elements which build up States and appreciate values are capital and labor. Wherever labor is respected, capital will be encouraged to go. In the States of the North and Northwest, where order, security and equal rights exist for all, labor from all quarters of Europe is constantly seeking homes, and capital is on the alert for investment. Hence, notwithstanding the rigor of their winter climate—and other drawbacks and disadvantages—the immense strides which those States have made in population, wealth and power; while in spite of the natural advantages of the States comprised in the above table—their balmy climate, their cheap lands and remarkable facilities for transportation, they have retrogressed almost in the ratio of the advance of the others. The following exhibit of the native and foreign born population of the States named teaches a remarkable lesson:

	Native.	Foreign.
Wisconsin	690,329	344,845
Minnesota	436,695	277,340
Iowa	981,650	284,947
Total	2,114,058	846,333
Virginia	1,211,383	13,576
Georgia	1,184,109	11,145
North Carolina	1,068,113	3,022
Total	3,463,689	27,745

This immense disparity is perhaps the most effective commentary which could be made upon the suicidal policy of the South in keeping alive its baffled pro-slavery spirit, and in nursing its morbid public sentiment of contempt for labor. No efforts of thoughtful and far-seeing men, such as the representatives of the Southern States at the emigration meeting held in New York a couple of weeks ago, will be successful, so long as opinions like the following views of Col. CLAIBORNE, declared at a recent important public meeting in Nashville, Tennessee, are entertained by the Southern people. He said:

"It was all stuff about the dignity and honor of labor. A man that labored was not honored; his friends might shake his hand but would not honor him as the man that was rich. The value of teaching a man to labor was to teach him to make an independent living and take care of himself. But who encourages labor? Nobody."

This is the spirit which has deterred immigration and brought about the poverty of which the South complains. Labor will not go where it knows it will fail to receive just treatment. No matter how inviting the climate, how generous and cheap the lands, or with what lessened exertion the emigrant can provide for the necessities of himself and family, he will inevitably choose the bleakness and harshness and comparative sterility of the North, with their compulsions of incessant toil, rather than those States where labor is stigmatized, though they should flow with milk and honey.

Recent events in Europe will doubtless give a strong impetus to emigration from France and Germany, while the influx of labor from other countries continues steadily to increase. If the South desires to secure this element of progress, she must first prove herself worthy of it, and this can only be done by getting rid of her false notions of caste and privilege, and by learning to respect manhood for its own sake, irrespective of ancestry or race. At present, with the sacrifices of opinion and conscience which the settler has to make, lands in the South are dear at any price.

GOMORRAHISM.

A piece of the most rascally scoundrelism which ever disgraced the legislation of any State has just been unearthed at Albany. The "Supply bill," as it is termed, is a supplementary appropriation or deficiency bill, necessarily passed by every Legislature, toward the close of the session, in order to cover the deficiencies and incidental expenditures which cannot in the nature of things be determined at an early period. Hence it is in this bill that persons who have dishonest designs upon the State Treasury generally seek to effect their purpose, rendering necessary a high degree of vigilance to prevent the introduction of improper items while it is on its passage, and to guard against its being tampered with after it has passed into the hands of the engrossing clerks. It is now ascertained that as the bill was signed by the officers of each house, and sent to the Governor for his approval, it contained appropriations which had been rejected by both houses. One of these fraudulent appropriations gave to two Republicans the sum of eight thousand dollars as extra compensation for their services as Canal Appraisers, and the other gave to two lawyers the sum of eighteen thousand dollars for certain legal services claimed to have been rendered the State. The first appropriation was inserted in the original supply bill, but a Conference Committee of the two houses agreed to leave it out; the second had never been reported to the Legislature at all, and had never been included in any bill that had appeared in either house. We have no words at command sufficiently strong to express our condemnation of the infamous fraud sought to be perpetrated in the interest of the two "Republicans," and we hope our Democratic contemporaries will equally reprobate the shameless swindle attempted for the benefit of the two "lawyers," one of whom is the Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and the other his partner in business. Of course it has not been discovered who caused the insertion of the spurious items—they have concealed their tracks far too adroitly for that—but that they were the paid agents and hirelings of the principals to be benefited—and that the latter were all along even more guilty than the former, what sane man can doubt? It is to the credit of Governor HOFFMAN that when the facts came to his knowledge he refused to sign the bill, because past experience has not shown him to be possessed of any uncommon scrupulosity. But when a presiding officer of a Senatorial body—who of all men should feel it obligatory on him to exercise the greatest vigilance to prevent fraudulent dealing—is found lending himself to the perpetration of so unblushing a piece of corruption—it is almost enough to make decent citizens and honest men despair. These grave matters range far beyond party affiliations, and we should like to see the offenders bastinadoed with scorn to the ends of the earth. But while such enormities as Tammany exist, fungi like WINANS and iniquities like these will exist and flourish also. How many righteous men were there found in that other Sodom?

THE GERMAN ELEMENT.

Wherever the Germans in this country have celebrated the wonderful peace conquered by their compatriots of the old home, they seem to have produced a profound impression upon the spectators of other nationalities. Not only the Irish, but even the French newspapers, unite with the American in acknowledging, if not in commending, the perfect order, the excellent tact, and especially the liberal and generous spirit displayed in all the ceremonies and proceedings of the occasion. In fact, these celebrations are a new revelation to the native Americans. For the first time the native population see their German fellow-citizens completely harmonized and animated by a common sentiment which stirs the depths of their souls, and giving expression to their feelings in ways appropriate to the social life and the traditions of Fatherland. For the first time a German spectacle is exhibited in the country which enables untraveled persons to get some insight into the nature of the people to whom the world owes the Reformation and its leaders, and who at the present day combine the utmost simplicity and purity of domestic life with supremacy in the arts and sciences. Their military achievements they were forced to perform in defense of their right to be a nation.

The United States is not the only country in which the Franco-German peace is celebrated by the countrymen of the victorious nation. Not only in the various States of Europe, in Sweden and Russia, England and Italy, Spain and Turkey, but in India and China, Japan, Australia, Egypt, at the Cape of Good Hope, in Mexico, Chili, Peru, at Buenos Ayres, and in other cities of South America, we read of German celebrations of the great event, either past or prospective. Germans are literally diffused over all the earth. We were once present at an interview between a Christian Jew of Poland, and a Jew of Bokhara, when all their attempts to converse were in vain from ignorance of each other's languages, until at length one of them struck into German, in which tongue the other promptly answered him. Wherever settled, the Germans from the beginning of the war manifested the same lively sympathy with their old home, which was so strikingly displayed among us; a sympathy which the German Parliament lately acknowledged by a formal expression of thanks. Indeed, so close and vital are the relations maintained between the Fatherland and its scattered children, that, as a German has lately remarked, the nation really extends not only "from the rock to the sea," but in the words of ARNDT'S poem:

"As far as the German language rings,
"And songs to God in heaven sings."

Those relations, however, are merely spiritual, not political. Unlike the members of some other nationalities among us, the German does not seek to transfer the stormy questions and agitations of Germany to his new home. Instead of feeling any jealousy on account of the affection with which their German fellow citizens regard the land of their birth, Americans may with reason rejoice in the fact. To be sure, if as a few of them desire, they should succeed in permanently maintaining their language in the country, it would be an evil. That, however, is simply an impossibility, which comparatively few hope to be realized. But from intimate intercourse and quick sympathy between German immigrants and their native land, the native American population may gain much and can lose nothing. It is notorious that there are no more loyal citizens or sounder champions of republican institutions than the American Germans. It is well known that by letters, example, and in different ways, they have exerted a decided influence in favor of liberalism in Germany. But a stronger reason why we should rejoice in the maintenance of their home relations is the benefit to this country certain to be derived from the communion. Early German immigrants to America became quite isolated from their first homes, and for many years made no advance beyond the measure of civilization which they brought with them. Even up to the present time, they are rather slow than otherwise. In other words, they suffered all the evils of removal to a new country. German immigrants of to-day not only bring much of Germany with them, but retaining their home feelings and customs and keeping up relations with the land of their birth, they render the evils of emigration comparatively slight. They continue to live in some degree the life of the land which they have left, as well as the life of the land to which they have come, and are thus enabled to extend the pressure of the old civilization upon the new. Thus, through the affectionate devotion of its children scattered over all the earth, Germany, which has suddenly become the leading country of Europe, is exerting an influence abroad almost as great as if it had been an energetic and extensive colonizer. It may be that by the Germans' enthusiasm for the Fatherland some vast Providential plan for the good of the race is to be worked out.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

At Toledo, Ohio, a few days since, the agent of a circus came into possession of what purported to be a one dollar bill, each side the counterpart of the other. Careful scrutiny showed two bills, neither having a face and each having a back, pasted together face to face. The bill was not counterfeit, but simply worthless, and there seems to be no doubt but it was once in the Treasury Department at Washington, and was cast aside for some reason, picked up by an employee and paid out to some one who did not stop to examine it very closely. The paper and printing proves it to be genuine, and the question is, how came such a bill, or part of one, out of the Government office, and how many just like it are being circulated about the country?

Georgia witnesses have a cheerful mode of explaining their testimony. The plaintiff in a case in one of the courts there, altered, amended, explained and expounded, but all to no purpose, as the lawyer either could not or would not understand. "I want you," he said, "to show me how the assault was committed, so that I may have a correct understanding of it." The plaintiff sprang up instantly, seized the legal gentleman by the coat with both hands, pressed him back across the bar, and shook him violently, to the amusement of all present, and the entire enlightenment of the lawyer.

There has been just arrested in Germany, and delivered to officers from this country, a German named Alfred Zeigenmeyer. This man, last winter, in Chicago, murdered an Alsatian named Gumbleton. Zeigenmeyer not only appropriated the property of his victim, but also robbed him of his name, and personated him with such success as to obtain from the bankers of the deceased a large balance in ready money. When it is borne in mind that the murderer not only bore no resemblance to Gumbleton, being a much younger man, but spoke our language with a strong German accent, one wonders at the audacity as well as success of the murderer. The trial will take place at Chicago, where the offense was committed, and must be assigned a first place among the celebrated criminal cases of the country.

The worst joke says an exchange, that was ever perpetrated on a sensitive man took place recently at Louisiana, Missouri. A man was sick with rheumatism, or something, and a fellow went around to the doctors and professors and things, and told them that it was the queerest case on record. He said the man had no feeling. You could stick pins in his body all over and he paid no attention to them at all. He was perfectly numb. So the doctors got together and called on the sick man to experiment. All arrived with pins and needles and bodkins. The man was asleep and they got around him, and each one stuck his pin in the patient. The sick man rolled over and looked at the crowd, and thought they had come to dissect him, so he took a chair in one hand and a bed-post in the other and drove the crowd thence. They were around several days afterward with their heads tied up, looking for the man who said the sick man had no feeling.

A Chinaman will sell his children, his limbs, anything he has, even his life, for money enough. Some years ago, when one of our ships of the navy was going up to Nankin, a Chinaman had his ankle so badly fractured and crushed by some accident that the surgeon had to amputate it to save his life. After the operation was over, the colonel who was up on board for the benefit of the poor fellow, and about a hundred dollars was soon raised and paid over to him. As soon as the fact became generally known, the surgeon was besieged by a host of "heathen Chinese" all willing and anxious to sell their feet, ankles, or legs for a hundred dollars a piece, or even less.

The plan of renting houses by auction has been adopted by some of the real estate and house agents in Chicago, and the results thus far, it is said, have been very satisfactory to both landlords and tenants; but whether they will continue to be sufficiently so to make this a permanent method of rental, remains to be seen. The most puzzled is this: The owner states the lowest price at which he will rent a particular house to an approved tenant. Persons desiring to rent it are then expected to bid the amount of advance, or premium, they will give, over and above the minimum price stated. As tenants are brought into more immediate competition by this plan, the tendency would be to make higher rents. The tenant of a house, who desired to rent it for another year at a reasonable rate, might find himself in competition with another bidder who, though he might bid the most, might not have the approval of the landlord. His family might be such that the landlord felt disposed to have in his house, or there might be other objections of even more importance. Bidders of this kind would, however, help to run up the premium on the rents.

The Germans of Chicago, at their coming grand peace celebration, will have a historical division in their procession which promises to be both instructive and imposing. This division will commence with a representation of the overthrow of the Roman domination, by Hermann and Thusnelda on horseback, followed by about one hundred primitive Germans, in their aboriginal costumes of furs and hides. Theresa of Barbarossa, and the Crusades, will be represented by Crusaders on horse and foot. The middle ages of German history will be symbolized by Guttenberg and his printing press, printers and engravers. The arts will be remembered in Albrecht Durer, Hans Sachs and Lucas Cranach, accompanied by Ulrich von Hutten, and Goetz von Berlichingen and the press will be included among the highest arts. The entire history of the founding and development of the Prussian State, from the time of the Great Elector, with his little province of dreary Brandenburg and to the days of William Rex, will be characterized.

Mr. E. L. Godkin, of New York city, relates an outrage that was committed upon him two years ago upon the Broadway railroad. He got upon the platform of a crowded car one rainy night, and several times stepped off to allow ladies to pass out. Upon every occasion the conductor started up without giving him time to step back, and he had to run in the mud several yards to catch the car. At last he remonstrated with the conductor, who finally seized Mr. Godkin violently and pushed him from the platform. Mr. Godkin tried in vain to get satisfaction from the company. He has now sued them for damages, and the case will be tried next month.

REV. W. W. HICKS is traveling about in the South delivering a lecture—subject—of the late General Robert E. Lee, and in the newspaper notice of its delivery in Eufaula, Alabama, we are told that "applause, which could not be repressed, broke out when the splendid orator showed that Lee's work was not yet done, and that the cause that he so boldly championed was not yet lost."

We clip the above from the New York *Tribune*. This reverend gentleman is a Northern carpet-bagger who three or four years ago went South for the benefit of his health. Previous to that time he was, or professed to be, a thorough Republican, at one period presiding over a congregation of market illegal tenderloins, and at another editing a Republican journal. In the South he soon became noted for his servile fawning upon the rebel aristocracy, crawling into favor by subtle innuendos which would have done credit to a first class snake, and which really did him credit, after his kind. In the pages of a monthly magazine which he subsequently conducted he amused himself by drawing his own portrait and putting "apostate" across his brows, in order that General Lee, this man is utterly unworthy to speak of him, and we should think that the bones of the dead chieftain would stir in their grave under the eulogy of the hideous hypocrite. This "splendid orator" will probably return North one of these days, and when he does we shall expect to witness another political re-conversion, for he will be sure to conform the character of his crawling to the tastes and opinions of the people among whom he may happen temporarily to be.

THE young poet Will. M. Carleton, one of whose beautiful ballads we published in number of COMMERCIAL, is about twenty-five years of age, residing with his parents near Hudson, Michigan. He first began to write, or rather to publish, in 1867, while a student at Hillsdale College. In that year and the year following he contributed a number of short poems to an agricultural journal in Chicago, using the *nom de plume* of "Paul Pillow" instead of his proper patronymic. Upon his graduation he took a position on the editorial staff of that paper, for several months filling the position with credit to himself and satisfaction to his employers; but it ultimately became evident that his mental current was setting in a direction different from the laborious details of editorial life, and he returned to Hillsdale. Since that time he has done more or less newspaper work on the local journals of that place. He is a modest and unassuming young man, fully imbued with the best sympathies and ideas of the age, and strong in his belief in the capacity of mankind for work and progress. We observe that his famous ballad, "Nancy and I are out," which we published some time ago, is being copied by almost the entire press of the country. His great danger is lest the sudden fame into which he has been born should spoil him by kindling his vanity. In view of the desperate gauntlet which poor Bret Harte had to run, we entreat the literature-mongers to let this honest young singer alone.

THE Orleans Princes appear to be giving Thiers a good deal of trouble. Says a correspondent:

"The Duc d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville are now residing in the Department de l'Orne, not far from Versailles, and lodged in the chateau of the Duc d'Auditfret-Pasquier. There these Princes await the decision which has not yet been rendered. Yet their friends urge upon the Princes the necessity of going away, saying, with truth, that their presence here can only injure their own cause. But Monsieur d'Aumale will not go away. By some fortunate turn of the wheel it might happen that the Assembly should call for an Orleans, and Monsieur, the Duc d'Aumale, wishes to be on hand to take advantage of the lucky trick against the Comte de Paris. Meantime the presence of the Duc has become doubly embarrassing, for all of the assassins and would-be republican Europe seem to be hurrying to the spot, ambitious of the glory of murdering the Duc d'Aumale. The Republic's stripe force of police to arrest all the suspicious characters lurking about the chateau with an arsenal of small arms upon them. A round dozen have already been arrested, and once more efforts are being made to get the Duc to go further away."

This pretty fairly illustrates the principle upon which French affairs are at present conducted—"every one for himself, and the devil take the hindmost."

THE first batch of foreign goods, under the new arrangement for transit in bond arrived in Philadelphia over the Camden and Amboy Railroad on Saturday last. The goods are now delivered directly from ship-board into the railroad cars, which cars are secured by patent locks of intricate and curious construction, so that no breaking of bulk is possible until the arrival at the bonded warehouses, where the United States inspector has the key that opens the lock.

THE Chicago *Tribune* says that "if trades unions of the United States will address themselves to the creation of some tribunal of arbitration, to be chosen by themselves and their employers as equal constituents, they will accomplish more to promote their own best interests than all the strikes that were ever instituted.

THE Morse statue fund is all subscribed. The *Journal of the Telegraph* says that all over the continent, from Heart's Content to Vancouver's Island, the warm right hand of fellowship has been held up for a general clasp in this one final act of honor to one on whom has fallen, here and everywhere, the name of the "Father of the Telegraph."

AN effort is now being made to raise by individual subscriptions the sum of $50,000, as a bonus to secure the location at Toledo of the main car shops of the Lake Shore and Michigan Railroad, for which sharp competition is understood to exist at Cleveland. The Toledo *Commercial* says: "We know not what will be the result of the effort, but in view of the fact that a few years since about one-fourth that sum could not be raised to secure the Wabash machine shops, which now support two or three thousand of the population of Fort Wayne, the probabilities of success are not specially brilliant. As in the former case, those most concerned will probably console themselves that 'they will come at any rate,' and rest on that unction. We could wish for something better."

PERSONAL.

An explanation of the bankruptcy of Mr. Bernard, the husband of Mrs. Hichings-Bernard, is published, in substance: Two years ago, Castle, Campbell, and Mr. and Mrs. Segnin, the principal artists of Miss Richings's company, deserted her and joined the Parepa-Rosa Opera Company. Nothing daunted, Miss Richings organized a new company, with Drayton, Bowler, and other artists, and set out upon an operatic tour. The tour was a most disastrous financial failure—the season closing with a loss of over $50,000. Miss Richings has ever since been endeavoring to make good her losses, and has sacrificed her personal property, even to jewels, to pay her debts. Her father mortgaged his estate to assist her, and in time she would undoubtedly have discharged all her liabilities, but the death of her father caused the foreclosure of the mortgage. During last winter Miss R. was, and is now, connected with an English Opera Company bearing her name, on salary—sharing in the profits, but no losses. The tour of this company, has been, it is said, one of unprecedented financial success, and her financial embarrassment is caused by the conduct of certain members of her troupe, who deserted her in her hour of need, and who have ever since been most exacting in their demands.

The credit of Napoleon III. seems to be good. It is reported that he has been offered a loan of $150,000 by a lady, and the London *Court Journal* says he can easily get from $1,500,000 to $1,500,000.

Writing from Rome, of the Pope's health, a correspondent says: That a man eighty years of age should be feeble is not surprising, but I am not aware of any recent change in the health of the Pope. Indeed, he continues to receive on a large scale, and on one morning this week as many as 250 persons were admitted to his presence at the same time. A friend of mine who was of the number observed that his knees and shoulders were bent, indicating the weakness of age, but in other respects his health seemed good. Among those presented on this occasion was the Duke de Gramont, formerly French Ambassador at the Papal court. Gen. Pope did not know him—had actually forgotten him, and inquired who he was. It must have been no slight mortification to the Duke to be rather be forgotten by the French than by the Pope.

Father Hyacinth, is now in Rome, under the protection of the Italian Government. It is said that he is engaged in examing the position of the Church, and will hereafter make his decision and take his stand.

The German Prince who is to marry Miss Parsons, of Columbus, Ohio, is thus pictured: As he appeared upon the stand at the German Peace Celebration, Prince von Lynar is a tall (over six feet, we should say), slender, rather graceful-looking young gentleman, of dark, olive complexion, with hair and eyes to correspond. Hair cropped short, face clean shaved, except heavy mustaches. He was simply and elegantly dressed, and had a quiet, self-possessed manner, with more of vivacity than most Germans, gesticulating freely.

Extensive Coal Discovery in Maryland.

[From the Cumberland News.]

Mr. Wm. Hence, who for some time since has been making extensive surveys and explorations upon the lands of John Swan, Esq., of Baltimore, situated in this county, and extending along the Potomac river from Bloomington to the Glades, has discovered that a large portion of the lands lying in the neighborhood of Swanton are underlaid by the "big vein" of coal. This is the same vein that the coal companies in the George's Creek Valley are mining, and it increases in width as it goes westward.

The area covered by this vein upon the lands of Mr. Swan is, as near can now be estimated, some fifteen hundred acres, the value of which will probably exceed half a million dollars. Underlying this vein there is every reason to believe that there are several lower veins considerably larger in extent. The development of this new coal field must necessarily be the means of greatly benefiting the county, and Mr. Swan evidently intends to go ahead.

THE expectation entertained in some quarters that the rate of postage between this country and England would be reduced to a penny, or two cents per half ounce, or at least that there is a prospect of negotiations being instituted for the accomplishment of that object, has no foundation in fact, and is probably based upon a misapprehension of a recent speech in the British Parliament. Under the last postal convention with Great Britain, what is designated as the sea postage was fixed at two cents per single rate, the remaining four cents being divided between the two countries for their respective inland postages. There is no intention on the part of this Government to move at present for a further reduction in the rate of international postage between the United States and England, nor so far as is known, is any such action contemplated by the latter.

THE Abilene (Texas) *Chronicle* reports a grand movement of Texas cattle during the coming season for shipment at that point. Colonel Myers started on the 15th of March with 10,000 head, and Major George the same day with 15,000. The following drives are also reported: March 24th, Scott, Wise, Bennett & Bros., 25,000; Day & Driscoll, 10,000; Odam & Wheeler, 2,000; H. Hinze, 2,000; Gabriel Sahphen, 3,000. Other droves will swell the aggregate of this early movement to 150,000 head. The conjecture is that the season promise to exceed those of any previous one.

A silver waist chain, three hundred and sixty years old, is on exhibition in Reading. It was brought from Hesse Darmstadt.

Persecuted Organs.

The human stomach has been a shamefully persecuted organ. There was a time when for every ailment under the sun it was probed with huge sticks of the most disgusting and nauseous drugs. In vain it rejected them, and literally returned them upon the hands of those who administered them. They were forced upon it again and again, until its solvent power was thoroughly drenched out of it.

The world is wiser now than it was in that drastic era, when furious purgation and mercurial salivation were what Artemus Ward would have called the "only hopes" of the family, in cases of dyspepsia and liver complaint.

The great modern remedy for indigestion and biliousness is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a preparation which is the result of combining a vegetable diuretic with such tonic, aperient and anti-bilious properties, as were nevertheless found united in any medicine. It has been discovered at last that the organs are not like the fabled Titans, who found prostration so strengthened by their fall, when knocked down, that the earth twice as vigorous as before. When an invalid is prostrated by powerful depleting drugs, he is apt to indulge in the doubtful belief that he is unaware of the fact, prefer the *building up* to the exhausting process system of treatment.

Hostetter's Bitters meets the requirements of the rational medical philosophy which at present prevails. It is a perfectly pure vegetable remedy, embracing the three important properties of a preventive, a tonic, and an alterative. It fortifies the body against disease, invigorates and re-vitalizes the torpid stomach and liver, and effects a most salutary change in the entire system, when a morbid condition.

In this country where the enfeebling temperature renders the human organization particularly susceptible to unwholesome atmospheric influences, the public will be taken as a protection against epidemic disease.

Flowering Plants.

We invite attention to our Splendid Stock of

ROSES, GERANIUMS,
VERBENAS, HELIOTROPES,
PETUMAS, FUCHIAS,
DAHLIAS,
PELARGONIUMS, Etc.,

Undoubtedly the Largest and Best in this Market, which we offer at VERY LOWEST RATES.

Also, a Splendid Stock of VEGETABLE PLANTS, AT MARKET RATES.

We are giving a very Liberal Discount to the Trade and Heavy Buyers.

R. CUMMING & CO
(SUCCESSORS TO J. KNOX.)
OFFICE—137 LIBERTY STREET.

LEGAL.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY upon the Estate of Thomas McNeil, late of the Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, have been duly granted to the undersigned. All parties indebted to said Estate will make payment without delay, and those having claims against said Estate will present the same for settlement to

MARY MITCHELL,
J. H. MITCHELL,
Executors.
Her Attorney, 104 Liberty street.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of John L. Buckalew having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for payment, at the office signed, at his office, No. 75 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES BLACKMORE,
Executor.

Plants, Plants.

Persons Beautifying their Grounds should examine our extensive and Superior Stock of

ROSES, GERANIUMS,
VERBENAS, DAHLIAS,
GLADIOLUS, TUBEROSES,
FUCHSIAS,
HELIOTROPES, &C., &C.

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF

Garden Vases, Rustic Work, Trellises and Hanging Baskets.

Special Rates to the Trade and large purchasers. Catalogues free.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Greenhouses on Fifth avenue, Fourteenth Ward.

LIPPINCOTT'S

KEYSTONE

SODA WATER APPARATUS,

BEST, CHEAPEST,

MORE CONVENIENT,

MORE HANDSOME DESIGNS,

NO COMPLICATION OF MACHINERY.

Samples Can be Seen at the Agency,

McClarran & McKennan's,

DRUG STORE,

85 MARKET STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

GAS FITTING.

GAS FIXTURES.

Great Reduction in Prices.

Weldon & Kelly,
147 Wood Street,

Have just opened their

Spring Stock
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
CONSISTING OF
CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, PILLARS, &c., &c.

Which for variety in style and elegant design, cannot be equalled by any other house West of the Mountains, now offering at

Eastern Manufacturers' Prices

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Special attention given to

Gas Fitting and Plumbing

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

EDWARD BOURNE,
PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER OF
Patent Low Pressure Self-Regulating
STEAM HEATING APPARATUS

Having purchased the entire interest of Edward Bourne & Bro., 45 MARKET STREET, I will continue to do all kinds of

Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting,
UPON THE MOST IMPROVED PRINCIPLES.
EDWARD BOURNE,
45 MARKET STREET.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE—

The Firm of EINSTEIN, CONNOLLY & CO., being dissolved by limitation, and retiring of JOS. EINSTEIN

1st inst., the undersigned will continue the business under same style, and at 271 Liberty street.

C. C. CONNOLLY,
LEOPOLD EINSTEIN.

Pittsburgh, May 1, 1871.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BIRMINGHAM, at Birmingham, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, April 29, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$273,444 25
Overdrafts		100 00
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation		100,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents		39,302 26
Banking House		30,751 43
Current Expenses		955 53
Taxes Paid		1,710 00
Cash Items		1,741 00
Bills of other National Banks		1,408 07
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)		24 60
Specie viz: Coin		
Legal Tender Notes		24,600 00
		$473,131 47

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus Fund	100,000 00
Discount and Interest	7,565 59
National Bank Circulation Outstanding	87,500 00
Dividends Unpaid	180 00
Individual Deposits	232,185 88
	$473,131 47

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, JOHN P. BEECH, Cashier of the First National Bank of Birmingham, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN C. STEVENSON,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
R. A. WOLF,
JAMES FAWCETT, } Directors.
FRED. L. DIMEEN.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GERMANTOWN NATIONAL BANK, at Germantown, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, April 29th, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 642,517 41
Overdrafts		350 20
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation		250,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents		55,835 08
Due from other National Banks		9,910 02
Due from other Banks and Bankers		15,781 19
Banking House		35,809 18
Furniture and Fixtures		2,126 13
Current expenses		6,253 10
Taxes paid		2,489 32
Checks and other Cash Items		2,489 32
Bills of other National Banks		1,660 00
Bills of other Banks		37,000 00
Fractional Currency, including nickels		16,290 00
Specie, viz: Coin		760 75
Legal Tender Notes		93,750 00
Three per cent. Certificates		35,000 00
		$1,216,413 27

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$	250,000 00
Surplus Fund		83,000 00
Discounts	$3,450 93	
Interest	1,000 00	
Profit and loss	1,422 49	
		39,722 27
National Bank Circulation Outstanding		225,000 00
Individual deposits	$427,728 75	
Cashier's Checks outstanding	1,844 76	
Due to National Banks	83,184 78	
Due to other banks and bank ers	42,066 77	
		699,583 30
Notes and bills Discounted		9,106 70
		$1,216,413 27

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, JOS. LAURENT, Cashier of the German National Bank of Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOS. LAURENT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of May, 1871.

S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct Attest:
JOHNEY HAVEKOTTE,
F. H. MYERS,
JOSEPH LANG, } Directors.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Freehold Bank
And Building Association,
NO. 68 SMITHFIELD ST.,
Between Fourth Avenue and Diamond Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL.....$100,000. PRIVILEGE.....$200,000.
FREEHOLD PRIVILEGE.....$300,000.

DEPOSITORS
Secured by Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, National or State Bonds, or other good Securities.

Married Women and persons under age, by the Charter, can deposit money in their own name, and their money cannot be interfered with by any one except themselves. The Association has the right to build Houses or Blocks of Houses, and sell the same, and to be possessed of Real Estate at any one time to the amount of $500,000.

Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evening from 7 to 9. Directors meet daily at 12 M.

OFFICERS OF BANK.

President—EDWARD HOUSE.
Vice Presidents—ADAM JACOBS and JACOB F. SLAGLE.

DIRECTORS

EDWARD HOUSE, ROBERT W. MACKEY,
THOMAS STEEL, JAMES R. BRUSH,
WM. PHILLIPS, JACOB SLAGLE,
THOS. W. DAVIS.

Secretary and Treasurer—THOMAS STEEL.
Cashier—JAMES F. SPEER.
Solicitors—FRED. M. MAGEE

ames T. Brady & Co

BANKERS.

ourth Avenue and Wood Street,

NCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR

UNDED LOAN

OF

1880, 1885 and 1900.

bscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

RA B. M'VAY & CO.,

79 SMITHFIELD STREET,

BANKERS,

$100,000

tsburgh and Connellsville Railroad

Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

ese Bonds are the first lien on the Road, taking pre-
nce of the 7 per cents.; are dated 1858, for thirty
s; interest payable February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, May 9, 1871.

banks, as well as discount houses generally, all they can do to accommocate their custom- and the feeling of the market to-day indicated a r condition. The disposition of the banks is er to narrow down the line to borrowers, and pre- e a more independent position.

The payments for bonds purchased by the Treas- at New York, last week, says the Philadelphia er, to National Bank currency, had no effect; on the contrary, the throw- upon the market so much of description of money, tended to inconvenie the banks. It naturally increases their depos- against which the banks are required to hold 25 cent. reserve in greenbacks. A demand for purpose naturally created a difference in their ket price, and for one week or more the bank n national bank notes were quoted at New York discount of ¼ @ ½ cent. The banks, for their own venience, should not encourage any such move- t as this. The moment it becomes an establish- t that the bank notes are worth less than the l tender notes, the latter will be withheld from deposits as far as possible, and the less valua- bank notes submitted for them, and all sorts of s be resorted to to get them into banks, where cannot be declined in the payment of debts and not easily rejected as de- ts. It is most important to the public so long as it is a matter of compulsion to receive and use irredeemable paper currency as legal ey, that it should be all of the same value. To end the banks should refuse to receive every Na- al Bank note offered, however old it may be- rn and the public should insist as well as in pay- t of debts. When the time comes at which a rence cannot be longer postponed, but will arrive such a harvest for the note brokers, at money centers, as was never before known, for e was so much paper money so far from home ow.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following ations of Government bonds in New York to- as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their esponsants:

	Morning	Noon.	Closg.
. Bonds of 1881	117	117	117
. Bonds of 1862	111	111	111
. Bonds of 1864	111	111	111
. Bonds of 1865	111	111	111
. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113½	113½	113½
. Bonds of 1867	113½	113½	113½
. Bonds of 1868	113½	113½	113½
s	109½	109½	109½
s	111½	111½	111½

mes T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue Wood street, quote United States securities in York to-day as follows:

1	111
ted States 6s of 1881	111
ted States 5-20s of 1862	111
ted States 5-20s of 1864	111
ted States 5-20s of 1865	111
ted States 10-40s	109½
ted States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113½
ted States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113½
ted States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113½
ntral Pacific Railroad	89½
ntral Pacific Railroad	100¾
ency Pacific	115¾

The New York *Times* says: The friends of the nsylvania, in Philadelphia, deny that a lease of Cleveland and Pittsburgh road is contemplated he Company, and assert also, that no other great pany, like the Baltimore and Ohio or Lake re, can lease the Pittsburgh, to advantage, while ld, for seventeen years longer, to divide re- ts with the Pennsylvania, as lessee of the Port re, can do. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chi- sburgh, at a stipulated rental. We are told, how- , by some of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh people , that the contract with the Fort Wayne Road ect to termination on notice; that they have a t, of which they may possibly soon avail them- es, on terminating the contract, to build a track their own into Pittsburgh, from Rochester, ay-station, and that without saying what rs have been intimated for their whole capital, a the Pennsylvania or any other of the great panies, they esteem this capital worth 150 per n. lease, or on continued ownership, at 8 per n a year. In other words, a 6 per cent. watched er cent. would seem to be in contemplation, if already made by the directors, subject to the roval of the stockholders.

The following table, made up from dispatches re- ed at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo lding, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the actual ew York Stock Exchange during the day:

May 9, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
H	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½
Serip	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
lom	132½	132½	132½	132½	132½	132½
n. Cent	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½
e Shore	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½
ge		98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
e, & Pitts	131½	131½	129	129½	129½	129½
N. W	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
pref	98	98	98	97¾	97¾	97¾
k Island	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½
Paul	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼
pref	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
& Wabash		27½	27½	27½	27½	27½
	99	99	99	99	99	99
& Miss		118	118	118	118	118
& Alton				2		
pref				2		
Central	108		108		108	
	108		108		108	
Tel	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½
chalker	47½	47	46½	46½	46½	47
the Mail		47				
ther Tel		44		44		
le-F. Ex				44		
erican Ex	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
s Ex						

Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the follow- quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most ve stocks:

nsylvania Central	62¾
ladelphia and Erie	28½
gh Navigation	25½
wissa preferred	47
Creek and Allegheny Railroad	52
gh Valley Railroad	63¾
th Pennsylvania Railroad	46½
den and Amboy Railroad	119
rth Navigation	18
ding	57

An evening telegram says: The lease of the ted railroads in New Jersey to the Pennsylvania lroad Company, which has for months been the ect uppermost in the minds of railroad men, cap- ists and politicians of New Jersey, was sub- ted to the united Board of Directors in Trenton terday. The committee to whom the matter had n confided had a meeting last Saturday in Phila- phia in conjunction with a similar committee m the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and after wo hours debate all the provisions of the lease re finally agreed on. The work was completed

Directors of the New Jersey companies yester- , only a few verbal alterations being made and meeting adjourned to give the Committee time make the required alterations. The Directors will n have another meeting, after which the lease be submitted directly to the stockholders. Be- e the meeting adjourned yesterday an offer was eived from another powerful company, which it necessary to name, submitting proposals equally orable to those made by the Pennsylvania, and ering in addition a bonus of nearly one million lars. This offer will of course affect materially the otiation now going on, but although the securi- red is of a first-class description, the matter will t rest with the stockholders. If the lease to the nsylvania Company is rejected by them, the sec- d offer may receive consideration, since the ount of property to be transferred is to the value forty million dollars, embracing railroads and ca- ls that cover seventeen out of the twenty-one nties of the State. No event will be watched h greater interest to New Jersey and New York.

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth ave- e, (Apollo Buildings,) deals in Government, State Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance d Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the w York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks a margin for the same commission, and on the- terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or will in- rest promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or eghen county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, May 9, 1871.

REMARKS.—We reproduce our market report to-day refully corrected, and the reader may rely upon general accuracy. In the main there has been le change in prices of leading articles. In bacon d provisions we alter our figures, and also in but- r. Flour is unchanged and held firmly by mills d stores. Grain is in fair supply, and the local ng unchanged, are quite so firm. Cheese is ll in light supply, though the new yield is coming freely. Apples are scarce and held higher. But r continues to arrive freely and just now is in ex- s of the demand, the best article only commandi- g 22c. The produce and local markets are abund- tly supplied.

The following are the wholesale rates unless herwise noted:

APPLES—Apples scarce and higher; we quote ice at $5@6 50 ₩ bbl. Common $4@4 50 ₩ bbl.

BUTTER—Roll packages are selling at 20@22c ₩ n; in kegs and firkins 20@20c ₩ gal.

CHEESE—There is a better demand, and we e reported sales at the following rates: da Ash, refined, 25c ₩ cent, 3¾@4c; mestic, 3¾@4c; Young America, 7@7½c; Pearl, 8c ₩ ₩.

BUTTER—Prices have declined owing to the heavy ceipts, and we are reported sales as follows: ntry, 16@20c ₩ lb; extra choice 22c; inferior 16c.

BROOM CORN—There is no change to notice. We 4@5c; green 5@6c; husk 6@7c ₩ ₩.

BRAN—We report the market quiet, with regular ipments of small ears at $1 50@2 ₩ bush.

BEESWAX—The market is more active, but a shade wer. We quote at 30@ 32c ₩ ₩.

BAKING POWDER—Banner ¼-₩ cans, ₩ doz, $1 75; ₩ cans, $2 25; 1-₩ cans, $4; 5-₩ cans, $9 25; 10-₩ cans, $17 50. We change our quotations ARDS AND PROVISIONS. We change our quotations ghtly, as follows: Plain shoulders 8@8½c; ogar Cured do 9½@10c; Canvassed do. 10@10½c; ked Shoulders, 16c; Clear do. 11c; Breakfast con 14@14½c; Sugar Cured Hams 15c; Canvassed o. 15½c; Dried Beef 12c; Pork, Lard, prime, sel- e rendered, in tierces, 11½c, buckets 12¾c, kegs, ½c; Country Lard 11@12c. Mess Pork $20 00.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Demand fair, with sales at 5@6 50 ₩ box; Penn. Salt Manufacturing Co. $5 50 ₩ bbl; ₩ bushel sacks.

CANDLES—Wicked 12c; Star, full weight, 19c; short eight 17c; stearine 19½c ₩ ₩.

COAL—We are reported sales anthracite by the ar load at $10@15 50 ₩ ton.

CRANBERRIES—The market is not well supplied; we ote at $10@15 ₩ bbl.

CARBOY OIL—There is a fair demand at 21@22c for standard brands store. Sales were made at the usual advance. Prices looking up.

CEMENT—Louisville Hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ₩ bbl. Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75 ₩ bbl.

EGGS—The receipts were fully up with the demand, in regard to prices, they remain unchanged. The extreme prices were 14@15c, with sales to a fair extent for local purposes.

FEATHERS—The market was firm, with a good demand, the tendency being upward. We can report sales of live geese, No. 1, first hands, at 74@75c; store sales were made at 80c ₩ ₩.

FLAXSEED—The market was weak one, buyers generally confining their purchases to lots merely sufficient to meet their current wants, their faith in the present rates being maintained not being very strong. The receipts since our last were 900 bush, the mill prices were: Pan Handle (Southern amber) in barrels $7 90; in sacks $6 90; Palmetto, in barrels, $7 10; in sacks $6 80. The leading Cincinnati report sales of store and western brands: Choice spring wheat, $6 75@7 00; winter wheat, $6 75@7 00; white wheat, $7 25; choice Minnesota $7 25; sales at 25c less.

GRAIN—There has been a large falling off in the receipts during the week, which has increased the confidence of holders very materially. Since our last we can report the following: Wheat 540 sacks, corn 2000 sacks, barley 146 sacks, rye 140 sacks, oats very heavy 3000 sacks, and by rail the following for a few days. The mills will pay the following for a 62 ₩ sacks. The leading Cincinnati report sales of spring and western brands: Choice spring wheat, $6 75@7 00; winter wheat, $6 75@7 00; white wheat, $7 25; choice Minnesota $7 25; sales at 25c less.

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HIDES—Market well supplied. We can report sales in a regular way at 9@9½c ₩ ₩.

HOMINY—Dull with an occasional sale at $5 50 ₩ bbl.

HIDES—Prices have declined to the following: Green salted (all weights) 10½@11½c; green butchers' (over and steer) 7@8c; green salted kip 14@ 16c; dry calf 16@18c.

HAY—The supply was fully up with the demand. We can report sales on the track at $14@14 50 for sales from wagon $14@16@19 per ton as per quality.

HOPS—In fair demand at 22@25c ₩ ₩.

LIME—In good supply; sales of Cleveland white, at $2 25 ₩ bbl; Eastern $1 75 ₩ bbl.

LARD OIL—Pittsburgh No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 60@ 62c; extra $1 00; Chicago and Cincinnati, extra 98c @ $1 00 ₩ gallon.

TOBACCO—The market was steady, with a good local demand. Prices have been uniform for some days. We can report sales at the following rates: Lugs, fine to medium, prime leaf, $1 @3 65 each; leaf, $1 10; bulk $1 15; sacked, store rates, $1 @3 25; planters, $1 @3 25; eastern, $1 @3 25; Kentucky lugs, common, $1@1 65 for sound lots; Jersey sweets $5 ₩ bbl.

GROCERIES—The firmness we have before noticed has been maintained—activity was the feature of the day. Country merchants have made their purchases and discovery that Pittsburgh is the place to obtain choice articles at a low figure, and the place to find out where these articles are to be obtained are the advertising columns of the COMMERCIAL:

Refined Sugars—Very active, with an advance of ¼c. We quote as follows: Crushed, powdered and granulated, 14½c; A coffee, 13¾c; B coffee, 13¼c; extra C 13¼c; C yellow 12¾c.

Raw Sugars—There is a fair demand for New Orleans choice at 11¾c; prime 10½c; good 9¾@10c; fair 9½c. Porto Rico—Choice 11½c; prime 10½; good 10¼c.

Syrups—Have advanced a shade, and we quote it 60@65c; choice 65c; strictly prime 60c; fancy 70c; honey 65c; lower grades 40@50c.

New Orleans Molasses—The selling rates are for good 65c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Coffees—We quote strictly prime at 19c; prime 18½c; good 16½@17c; fair 15¾@16c; ordinary, roasted, papers 20c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25@ 1 40; fair to good, lower grades down to 70c. Gunpowder fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 50c; fair 60@70c. Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@80c. Japan fancy $1 60; good 90c; fair 70@80c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 35c; Cassia 20c.

Rice—Firm and higher; sales choice Carolina at 9¾c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

Cheese—New cheese is coming in and is filling the place of old which is well nigh out of market. We quote: New York Goshen at 16c ₩ ₩; Ohio Goshen 15@16c; Ohio Factory 14@15c; Western Reserve 13@14c ₩ ₩.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand continues fair for the lateness of the season. We are reported sales at the following figures: Peaches, quarters 9½@10c; halves 12@14c; mixed lots 10½@11c. Apples, quarters, 6@7c; sliced 7½@8c; rings 4½@5c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; wrapping, manilla, 12@13c.

FEATHERS—Firm at 60@65c. Trade report sales of New Tennessee at 90@95c ₩ ₩.

FLAX—Are selling in a regular way at $1 50 ₩ bushel.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales ¼ ₩ cans $1 50; ½ ₩ cans $2 75; 1 ₩ $5 00 ₩ doz.

RAGS—Regular sales at 4@4½c ₩ ₩.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½@5 ₩ ₩.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65.

SEEDS—The market was entirely devoid of activity; we could hear of no sales, which has increased the confidence of holders very materially. Since our last we can report the following: Wheat 540 sacks, corn 2000 sacks, barley 146 sacks, rye 140 sacks, oats very heavy 3000 sacks, and by rail the following for a few days. The mills will pay the following for a 62 ₩ sacks. The leading Cincinnati report sales of spring and western brands: Choice spring wheat, $6 75@7 00; winter wheat, $6 75@7 00; white wheat, $7 25; choice Minnesota $7 25; sales at 25c less.

GRAIN—There has been a large falling off in the receipts during the week

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

Democratic Opposition to the Treaty.

Revolution Threatened in San Domingo—Officials, Tired of Waiting for Their Back Pay, Threaten to Overthrow Baez—The Small-Pox Depopulating Puerto Plata, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 1871.

The Democracy and the Treaty.

A Democratic paper here, in denying the statement that Judge Nelson consulted with Democratic Senators regarding the treaty and endeavored to meet their wishes says: "We have taken some pains to ascertain the exact facts in this subject, as they may have future importance, and feel authorized to say explicitly that no Democratic senator has been made acquainted with the terms of the arrangement from any source. The commission had not agreed upon several very material points when the Senate adjourned, and up to that time there has been no consultation of any kind. Since then Mr. Casserly is the only Democratic Senator who has returned to the city, and though a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, we have reason to believe that he has no knowledge of the contents of the treaty. Other Senators have been here for a few days, but without being consulted in any manner or form. Great efforts have been made, directly and indirectly, to force them to some decision in the matter, and to create the impression on the public mind that the Administration has acted upon the advice or with the knowledge of Democratic Senators in shaping the terms. Whatever may be the motive of the press, it is wholly unfounded. We wash our hands candidly, it is wholly unfounded. We wash our hands candidly, it is wholly unfounded. We wash our hands of the British treaty and all connected with it."

News from San Domingo.

The Dominicans having once established mail communication with the United States, are improving it daily. To-day a prominent Senator received a rigmarolly epistle, setting forth that officials in that delectable locality are very much downcast over the manner in which the report of the Commission was received both by Congress and the people. It states that revolution is imminent, in case of which Baez will be deposed. The revolution will be inaugurated by the officials whose back pay has been dependent upon the success of the annexation scheme, and who are satisfied that that event has been postponed so long it will do them no good in their day and generation. The letter closes by stating that the small-pox has broken out at Puerto Plata, and is decimating the population at a fearful rate; also, that all who can afford it are emigrating to the interior.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 1871.

FRESHET IN THE POTOMAC.

The following dispatch has been received from Harper's Ferry, dated the 8th: The freshet is very high here. All temporary bridges on the Winchester and Potomac branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are weighed down with cars loaded with coal to keep them from the washing away. The water is receding slowly and by night we will be able to see the amount of damage done. Trains are stopped on the Winchester and Potomac branch. A large body of water is passing down through Bully Island property on the Shenandoah, and fears are entertained that it will do serious damage. The rain which has continued here since last midnight renews the apprehensions of a serious freshet. Yesterday morning the temporary supports under the railroad bridge across the Potomac were washed away by drift wood floating on the strong current of the river. Travel across the bridge is suspended. The work of pumping out the steamer Hercules at Georgetown has been suspended until the freshet subsides. The river is very high, and a large quantity of driftwood is floating down from the upper Potomac. Fish wharf is entirely submerged by the flood. The heavy rains Friday night undermined the track of the Orange and Alexandria and Manassas Railroad, one and a half miles south of Gisgow station, but it being apparently all right, the Southern bound freight train was running over it at about 4 o'clock, when suddenly the embankment gave way, precipitating the engine and two cars down the bank and damaging them seriously and injuring the fireman, Mr. Mauzuy, engineer, and Paul A. Goolby, fireman.

CHICAGO.

Trial of Rev. Charles E. Cheney—Sentence to be Pronounced Next Week.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Bishop Whitehouse and members of the Ecclesiastical Court who lately recommended the degradation of Rev. Charles Cheney from the ministry, met by appointment at Trinity Church yesterday morning. The reverend gentlemen named, together with the vestry of Christ Church and the Bishop, proceed to sanction the pronouncing of Mr. Cheney's sentence until the meeting of the next General Convention, and forever thereafter if that Convention shall decide that Mr. Cheney had been following the doctrines of Rome while in that church in omitting to use the word "regenerate" in the office of infant baptism, Mr. Cheney to consent to its use meantime. His proposition was in effect that the General Convention should decide between them. Mr. Cheney took the ground that the omission of the word was a matter of conscience with him, and that he could not be induced by fear of any power upon earth. The meeting adjourned until the afternoon, the Bishop hoping that Mr. Cheney might upon reflection be induced to retract his position. Upon reassembling, Mr. Cheney adhered to the determination he had previously made known to them, and read a list of bishops and prominent clergymen who had written him letters of sympathy and encouraging their willingness to stand by him, and also to omit the word "regenerate," as he had done. The Bishop then informed Mr. Cheney he understood that he will pronounce sentence upon Mr. Cheney next week.

Rev. John Cotton Smith, rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York city, and one of the editors of the *Protestant Churchman*, is announced to occupy Mr. Cheney's pulpit on Sunday next. It is reported that Bishop Whitehouse has telegraphed to Mr. Smith, informing him that he will not be permitted to preach if he comes.

POLITICAL.

NEW HAVEN, May 9.—The Legislative Committee, who are examining the vote of the Fourth ward, have spent the day in taking the affidavits of the men who voted for Jewell. At time of closing this evening, the time of adjournment, the number of these affidavits reached 560, wanting only 19 of the number claimed for Jewell; that would be all that is necessary to show that this practically settles the dispute, and that the Legislature will find on the report of this Committee that Jewell has been legally elected Governor.

HARTFORD, CT., May 9.—In view of the facts shown by the investigation in New Haven, it is probable that the Legislative Committee on Canvass of Votes will report to the Legislature on its reassembling on Wednesday afternoon that Marshall Jewell is elected Governor by the people, and that he ought therefore to be offered declaring him elected.

MEMPHIS, May 9.—To-morrow's *Avalanche* says emphatically that the speech of Gen. Sherman, reported by Conway to the New York *Tribune*, and reported in last night's dispatches as having been made at the Union League at New Orleans, does not refer to the one delivered at the American Union Club on the 30th ult., and reported by its New Orleans correspondent, and which has created so much excitement in political circles, but to another speech of his before the Union League Club, in which he spoke of the intimate social relations existing between himself, Beauregard and Buckner, which was reported in the New Orleans papers and severely commented on by some, while the one reported for the *Avalanche* was never published or commented on by the New Orleans papers, and could not therefore have been the one referred to in the speech reported by Conway. The *Avalanche* further says its report was furnished by an officer of the United States army, who was present when it was delivered.

RICHMOND, VA., May 9.—The total registration here shows a majority of nine hundred for the whites.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Boston Club defeated the Haymakers at Troy, New York, yesterday, by a score of 9 to 5.

Prof. J. S. Woodman, of Dartmouth College, died at his home in Durham, Mass., yesterday, of consumption.

The tax-payers' convention met at Columbia, S. C., yesterday, and was largely attended by prominent citizens. The tone of the speeches was calm and moderate, and good results are anticipated.

Staid people in Buffalo, heretofore hostile to prize-fighting, are taking great interest in and betting on the Mace-Coburn "mill," to take place at some not as yet unknown to-morrow. Coburn is at North East, Erie county, and Mace in Erie, Pa.

The people of St. Johns, N. B., are much exercised over the fishery provisions of the new treaty, and hope the Canadian Parliament will not ratify them.

In the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday a majority or the Committee on Petitions and Memorials asking for woman's suffrage, requested leave to withdraw from said Committee.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—River thirty-two feet; seventy under the bridge. Arrived—Allegheny Belle, Pittsburgh; Dick S. Turner, St. Louis; Champion, St. Louis; Charmer, Evansville. Departed—H. H. Hudson, Wheeling; Argosy, New Orleans; Lizzie Bay, Allegheny Belle, St. Louis. Rained slowly till noon; clear and cold.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 9.—River risen five inches and still rising, with eight feet three inches in the chute, ten feet thirteen inches in the canal, and eighty feet under the bridge. Raining till late this afternoon, when it cleared up; clear and cool to-night. There is but little business. Arrived—Ben Franklin, Memphis to Cincinnati. Probably a larger amount of coal will go over the falls this week than on any rise for a year past. The Pink Varble is laid up for the present. The Bigley arrived and is waiting for her tow of coal for New Orleans. The amount of wharfage collected for the month ending midnight to-day was $3,135. The Kate Kinney is at the wharf receiving for New Orleans and leaves to-morrow. A barge of not coal was sunk on the reef at the head of the falls yesterday. Two boats are busy all day putting coal over the falls for Southern ports. Three barges of iron were brought over for Dravo, Pittsburgh.

Cairo.

CAIRO, May 6.—Port list: Nick Longworth, New Orleans; Louisville, 4 P. M.; Ben Strader Cincinnati to New Orleans, 12 M.; Robt. Burns, Cincinnati to Memphis, 4 P. M.; Antelope, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, 5 P. M.; Oceonus, Red River to St. Louis, 6 P. M.; Quickstep, Evansville packet, 7 A. M. River rose fourteen inches and very heavy rain commenced at 2 A. M., lasting till noon; clearing up to-night. Mercury 54.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—Arrived—Bon Accord, Mound City; Illinois, Peoria; 8, S. Merrill, St. Paul; Rob Roy, Keokuk; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Cricket, Keokuk. Departed—Messenger, Pittsburgh; Olive Branch, New Orleans; Belle St. Louis, Vicksburg; Capital City, Illinois River; Illinois, Peoria; Belle Lacrosse, St. Paul; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Belle of Henderson and Jennie Baldwin, Upper Mississippi; Cincinnati. River rising slowly. Weather clear and cool.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, May 9.—Heavy rain the last twenty-four hours; now clearing up. The river has risen seventeen inches; mercury 60. Port list: Up—Virginia, 2 P. M.; Idlewild, 4 A. M.; Kate Robinson, 9 A. M.; Kanawha and barges, 10 A. M.; Minnehaha, 5 P. M. Down—Little Condor, 9 P. M.; Palestine, 8 A. M.; D. Newcomb and barges, 10 A. M.; Idlewild and Mary Ament, 12 M.; Rose Hite, 4 P. M.; Susie Silver, 7 P. M., mostly with merchandise.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, May 9.—Cattle—The receipts so far are 320 cars, against 284 cars last week. The market opened quiet but firm at the closing figures of last week, and ruled quiet throughout the session. Sales of Illinois and improved Ohio steers, averaging 1,314 lbs., at $7 12 94, averaging 1,204 lbs., at $7 00 @ 7 12½; 66 Illinois steers, averaging 1,265 lbs., at $7 12½ @ 7 25; 35 Missouri steers averaging 1,267 lbs., at $7 50; 36 Illinois steers averaging 1,196 lbs., at $7 25; 20 Illinois steers averaging 1,167 lbs., at $7 12½; 20 Illinois steers averaging 1,200 lbs., at $7 12½. The market opened today at $7 12½ @ 7 25 for Illinois steered averaging 1,200 lbs., and closed at $7 25 @ 7 37½ for cleaned averaging 1,200 lbs. Hogs are without animation; sales of head averaging 200 lbs at $5 50.

Watertown Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., May 6.—Beef Cattle: Receipts 970 head; prices unchanged; sales of choice at $7 @ 7½; first quality at $6 @ 6½; second quality at $5 @ 5½; third at $4 @ 4½; poor at $3 @ 3½; sweep and lambs at $2 @ 3; calves in lots at $5 @ 7; cows at $45 @ 65. Veal Calves $4 @ 6.

MINERS' RIOT.

Another Outbreak in Luzerne County.

A Meeting of Laborers Favorable to Resumption Attacked—Women Lead the Assault—Stones and Pistols Freely Used—A Number Wounded and Several Beaten Nearly to Death—Militia Again Called Out.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 9.—A riot occurred at Hyde Park to-day. The laborers and miners who desired to resume work were holding a meeting near the Hampton mines, when they were assaulted with stones by the wives of miners who resist resumption. A crowd of these miners were a little way off urging on the women, believing that the laborers would not return the assault of the females. The laborers then moved further out toward a strip of woods, but were followed by the miners, who in the meantime had been greatly reinforced. The men and women then unitedly assaulted the laborers, and stones were freely used on both sides. A woman named Smith was seriously wounded in the head with a stone, and as the affray increased in violence, pistols were drawn and fired. Jack, named Wm. Lowe, one of the assaulting party, was severely wounded in the thigh. Another named McDonald was shot in the head, and about ten or twelve others most brutally beaten, some of whom will probably die. The military was ordered to the scene of the disturbance, but arrived too late to do any good. This riot is generally admitted to have been only one of the results of the W. B. A. demonstration on Monday, when the miners were inflamed by appeals to their passions by Kenly, the President of the General Council. Great excitement has prevailed here to-day. During the day a mob of several hundred roisters visited the works of Morris & Wicks and drove out the men at work there. What the end will be no one can tell. A large body of troops will arrive to-morrow, but as most of them will be from the coal regions, not much confidence is felt.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Circular from Thiers.

VERSAILLES, May 9.—Thiers has issued a circular, in which he exults over the capture of Issy. He says: "We found much ammunition and artillery in the fort. Vanves is defenseless, and the capture of Issy suffices for the success of our plans. Monday night General Donai crossed the Seine, and is now entrenched three hundred yards from the opposite bank, where he will be able to batter down the bridge of Neuilly. The reign of the infamous faction is drawing to a close."

Prince Murat Gone to France.

BRUSSELS, May 9.—It is reported that Prince Murat has gone to France.

Attack on Montrouge—Losses of the Versailists Very Heavy.

PARIS, May 9.—The Versailles forces made a strong attack on Fort Montrouge this evening. The results of the attack are, as yet, unknown.

The cause of the abandonment of Issy was a panic among the garrison.

The Versailists made three attempts on Monday to capture Moulin and Segnet, each of which were repulsed. The losses before Forts Issy and Vanvres have been heavy.

There was a review of troops to-night on the Place de la Concorde, previous to their departure for the field of battle. A general attack is expected to-night. A conflagration in Paris is reported.

Papal Guarantee Bill Passed.

LONDON, May 9.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies has passed the Papal guarantee bill, after agreeing to all the modifications of the Senate.

CRIME.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—The man who so atrociously murdered Mrs. Christine Peters, near Centerville, April 21st, was captured to-day at Murphy's, below Potosi, Washington county, Missouri, brought to this city and taken to Belleville, Ills., this afternoon, by Sheriff Hughes, of St. Clair county. A considerable crowd gathered at the depot in East St. Louis, when he was being put on the train, and fears were expressed that he would be lynched. He is also having attempted to violate Mrs. Peters, but denies that he killed her. A finger ring belonging to Mrs. Peters was found in Murphy's house, which were stolen at the time of the murder, were found on him. He gave his name as that of White, which is evidently an assumed one.

John Cutler, a porter in the dry goods house of Judd, Brown & Co., is committed to jail to-day in default of bail, for stealing some $2,000 worth of goods from his employers.

Cora Clinton, self-accused of the murder of Daniel Hedden, and who shot herself in jail a few days since with a pistol she had stolen from the jailer, died at Omaha yesterday morning. She made a confession, in which she denied murdering Hedden.

A decree has been issued that all merchandise imported for New Grenada and passing through Venezuela shall pay regular Venezuelan duties.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dry Goods—Jos. Horne & Co.
Executor's Notice—Arabella Reeves
Business Interest Wanted—J., this office.
Keys Lost, Fifth Avenue—Richard Bell.
Factory Wanted—Box 2319, New Brighton, Pa.
Bookkeeper Wanted—Box 1622 P. O., Pittsburgh.
Situation Wanted—Manchester, Faber & Co.
Dissolution—Wm. Cook & Co.
Salesman Wanted—F. H. Eaton.
Personal—A. W. Entwisle—In the morning.
Sailed Quilts—J. R. Heard & Co.
Found—Pocket Book, Monongahela Bridge.
Billiard Parlor—Henry Zahrt.
Fine Art Gallery—1401 Smithfield street.
Art Gallery—Reed, Murray & Fawcett.
Window Shades—Foerster.
Window Shades—Located.
Ornamental Work—Murray & Fawcett.
Dooley's Yeast Powder—Dooley & Brother.
Billiard Tables Sold—Mellor & Engelhart.
Window Shades—1464 Smithfield street.
Fine Paintings—Reed, Murray & Fawcett.
Flour and Grain—Daniel Wallace.
Dress Goods—Post, Darragh & Co.
Mortgage Wanted—Thos. K. Petty.
Agents Wanted—Sun Mutual Co.
Offices for Rent—W. N. Howard.
Patent Fire Grates—Gregg, Hartley, McKee & Co.
Patent Red Lozenge—London & Wine.
Carpets—Bonnet, Jr., & Co.
New Carpets—Henry McCallum.
Carpets—Wm. M. Hoge & Co.
Lead and Block Tin Pipe, &c.—Bailey, Farrell & Co.
Looking Glasses, &c.—Reed, Murray & Fawcett.
Table and Pocket Cutlery—M. I. Hargett.
Photograph and Oil Paintings—J. Bourne.
Caution—Simon Johnston.
Dry Goods—Wm. Rodgers & Co.
Hornet's Superior Extracts.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Schneider.
Carnation & Dixey's Minstrels.
Dry Hall—St. Bridget's Church Fair.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Iron Railing Wanted—Box 1622 P. O.
Fell—Boiler Setting Works, 46 Courtland street, New York.
Fine Watches—Bailey & Co., Philadelphia.
Penn Wire Works—J. H. & M. Montooth.
Foreign Wines—G. Wm. Soine, Baltimore, Md.
Dutcher's Lightning Fly Killer.
Coal Tar and Roofing Materials—W. B. Lupton & Co.
Monongahela Foundry—Anderson & Freyvogel.
Steam Pumps—Reed, Hazard & McCaffrey.
Western Tool Works—Phillips, Bro. & Co.

List of Unmailable Letters, May 9.

Brice, Maggie, Echo, Pa.
Cochran, R., Steubenville, Pa.
Duchren, F. Minneapolis, Minn.
Glowart, Paroth, New York.
Tyrell, Mrs. R., Ravenna, O.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK STOCK sold last evening, at Mr. Walter's Stock Board, 139 Fourth street, for $97.

AT a special election held yesterday in the Seventeenth ward, for Select Councilman, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Z. Wainwright, John W. Ridge, Esq., was elected by almost a unanimous vote, receiving 143 out of 148 votes.

HOGS are lower than they have been in this market since before the war. They sold yesterday at from $5 to $5 60 per hundred pounds. Very great hogs could be purchased for $5 25. This will be very good news for pork eaters.

MATTHEW EDWARDS, ESQ., is a candidate for Legislative honors. As a member of City Councils, he has acquitted himself creditably, and he would no doubt make an excellent representative. His friends are working vigorously in his behalf.

THE annual meeting of the Fifth Avenue Bank was held yesterday, when the following directors were elected: William A. Herbert, Daniel Kinney, Louis Kirr, D. M. Armor, Emil Poerstel, W. H. Sims, W. P. Weyman, J. W. Craig, C. A. Kaercher.

THOMAS GILDSON, Esq., editor of the Erie *Gazette*, is in the city, and proposes to remain with us a week. He will devote his time to looking up some of our great manufacturing establishments, and looking up facts connected with our extended industrial interests.

THERE were thirty-one deaths in the city during the week ending May 7th, of which six were from consumption, two from pneumonia, two of old age, one of inflammation of brain and two inflammation of the lungs. Seventeen were under ten years of age, and twenty less than fifteen.

WE have received from the publishers, Messrs. Sloan, King & Co., a small but accordingly continuative volume, compiled by George J. Luckey, Superintendent of Pittsburgh Schools, entitled an "Educational Directory of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and adjacent Boroughs," for the year 1871. The work contains about forty pages and is an complete a directory of the public schools and other educational institutions as could possibly be made.

YESTERDAY morning, when the Connellsville accommodation train was a short distance from the city, the conductor was notified that a woman in one of the cars required attention. Everything possible for her comfort was done, and a telegram sent to the city for a physician to be at the depot. The physician was there, and on the arrival of the train an addition in the shape of a baby was found in the arms of passengers. The mother and child were taken to a hospital, where at last accounts both were doing well.

MR. HERD, Building Inspector, yesterday issued a permit to Mr. Bolton for the erection of a house on the new yanking house on Smithfield street. The building will be a handsome and substantial brick structure with an iron cornice, having a front of thirty-six feet and a depth of ninety-five feet, four stories high, with a basement. The front of the basement story will be on the first floor, to the right of a vestibule at the main entrance in the center of the building, and the room on the left will be fitted up as a private office. The second floor will be divided into three offices, and the basement will be fitted up as a store room. On the third floor there will be nine offices. Messrs. Barr & Moser are the architects.

REV. J. G. G. SCRAIN, pastor of the Sandusky Street Church, died suddenly at Mercy Hospital yesterday morning. Father Scrahin came to the city on Saturday, and was taken sick immediately on the hospital. Yesterday morning, feeling somewhat better, he was attending to his devotions, and while on his knees was seized with unconsciousness. One of the sisters in passing noticed that he was seriously ill, assisted him to his bed and started to consult a physician, but they had proceeded but a few steps when he sank down and expired. He died of cerebro spinal disease. The funeral took place at the Manstield church for a number of years, and it may be said built up the congregation. He was a good man, and highly respected by all who knew him.

THE Union Conventions held at the Third Presbyterian church, Sixth avenue, yesterday afternoon and last evening, were well attended and were very interesting meetings. These were only the beginning of a series of conventions to be held. To-day at the same place the conventions will be held at three o'clock in the afternoon and at seven and a half o'clock in the evening, and Thursday and Friday in Dr. Clark's Church, Allegheny, at the same hours, and on Saturday at the First Baptist, at the Prayer meeting on Tuesday, at 10 A. M., Young Men's Christian Association Rooms.

Ladies' Meeting, Third Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, and in Dr. Clark's Church on Friday, at ten and a half o'clock A. M., conducted by Mrs. Monfarlane and Mrs. Wardrop.

Children's meeting Saturday, at the same hour, in First Baptist Church.

FOR INDIGESTION, Dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferrophosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caldwell, Hazard & Co., of New York, will be found a tonic of great value in the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

FUR, wool and straw hats at R. H. Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

GRACE LODGE, No. 393, I. O. O. F., of McKeesport, have elected and duly installed the following officers for the ensuing term of three months: W. C. Tate, N. G.; Thomas J. W. Craig, V. G.; D. B. Hall, A. S.; Miss Jennie Gallatin; W. P. S., L. H. Hutchinson; W. C., Thomas Craig; W. F. S., Harrison; W. M., D. S. Bonner; W. D. M., Miss Woods; W. I. G., H. McBride; W. O. G., David Soles; P. W. C. L., John Baker.

MIRROR OF IRELAND.—Masonic Hall. Benefit of Mercy Hospital this evening.

PALM LEAF, Leghorn and straw hats at R. H. Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

The only case taken up before Judge Sterrett was that of McClintock vs. Boreland, an action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $418.98.

In the case of Vogel vs. Schwerger, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $118.

In Judge Collier's branch the first case taken up was that of Wm. A. Payne, et. al. vs. Catharine Carnell. Action on a mortgage. No defense was made, and the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $667.87.

The next case called up was that of Knoch, Good & Calhoun vs. Nolle & Hartge. Action to recover damages for repairs to a buggy. Verdict for plaintiffs in sum of $77.85.

Felix Queen vs. George Johnston, was the next case on the list. Verdict for the plaintiff in sum of $2.45.

The last case up was that of Hough & McCune vs. Rutherford & Co. Action to recover on book account. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

154. Lewis vs. McKelvy et al.
155. Same vs. Same.
15. Sheffer & Hof vs. Hope Petroleum Company.
71. Shamberg vs. Post.
76. Pratt vs. D. P. Hatch.
26. Beltaine et al. vs. Schmoeckr.
54. Kirker vs. Irwin & Co.
35. Walker vs. Gortiman.

United States Circuit Court—Judges Strong and McKennan.

In the case of Smith vs. Bushkoper, a full report of which was published in the COMMERCIAL on a former trial, was taken up in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, and will occupy the attention of the Court for several days.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Marshall for use vs. Fitzgerald, an action on a judgment note, a verdict for the defendant was given.

The first case taken up before Judge Hampton was that of Foster & Co. vs. Coleman et al; action on a contract. On trial.

Before Judge Kirkpatrick, the case of Bovard, Lose & Co. vs. R. F. Beatty & Co., was taken up. This was an action on a book account. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

129. Hampton for use vs. McDonald's administrators.
244. Pope vs. Oliver.
247. Brown vs. Nisser.
248. Pearson vs. Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Railway Company.
249. Richter vs. Wagner.
250. Myers et al vs. Guthrie & Sill.
251. Stewart vs. Richter.
252. Moore & Bro. vs. Burns.
253. Yeager & Co. vs. Daly.

IN towboat "Collier," which met with an accident, and sank two boats a day or two since resumed her trip yesterday morning, but had not proceeded far when a French creek boat, belonging to Messrs. Miller & Linn, containing eighteen thousand bushels of coal, was observed to be leaking badly, and an effort was made to save it from sinking. The attempt was unsuccessful, however, and the boat sunk on Point bar. In attempting to get away from the sunken boat, two large boats, containing twenty-two thousand bushels each, and belonging to the same gentlemen, got turned in the current and were run down and sank. Two floating coal boats, belonging to the Coal Hill Mining Company, in passing down the river subsequently struck the sunken boats, swung around on the bar and struck there.

CHARLES STANLEY, a resident of McKeesport, was committed to jail yesterday by Justice Berry on a charge of larceny, in default of bail for his appearance at Court. It appears that Stanley was seen leaving his house about two o'clock yesterday morning by a party of citizens who have formed themselves into a vigilance committee, and was subsequently seen returning to the house with a basket filled with butter, eggs, potatoes, pollies, &c., and on further inquiry it was ascertained that a grocery store had been broken open, and the articles found in Stanley's basket. Subsequent to his arrest, other robberies or burglaries of this character have been committed recently, and the citizens have determined for the purpose think they have caught the right man.

PANAMA HATS, genuine, at R. H. Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

FOR THE TOILET.—Abell's Floral Oil for the hair manufactured from pure vegetable oil. Sold by all druggists.

MIRROR OF IRELAND—Masonic Hall. Benefit of Mercy Hospital this evening.

SOUTH SIDE.

EAST BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Monthly Meeting—Twentieth Street Sewer—Street Openings—Statement of Treasurer—Miscellaneous Matters.

A regular monthly meeting of the Council of East Birmingham was held last evening, in the hall of the Walton engine house, on Sarah street.

Members present: Messrs. Ihmsen, Haberman, Bailey, Jones, Jones, Wharton, and the Burgess, Jenkin Jones, Esq.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

The oath of office was administered to Adam J. Dunlap, member elect, after which the gentleman took his seat.

TWENTIETH STREET SEWER.

Mr. Jones presented a remonstrance signed by thirty-nine citizens against the sewer on twentieth street, between Mr. Ihmsen's house and the church, providing for the construction of the sewer be laid upon the table. The petition for the sewer was signed by the property holders.

One of the property holders on said street, said that the sewer was full of water, and that it was moreover, he did not believe there was a dry cellar on said street. The house would go to ruin in case the sewer was not built and the cellars drained.

Mr. Ihmsen said he was in favor of building sewers. The entire borough should be sewered for sanitary purposes, but he thought the Council should go into the matter with open eyes, because trouble had already been encountered in regard to the Ninetieth and Twentieth street sewers. He wished to know if Council had authority to build a sewer, which property holders refused to have built, as stated against it.

The Burgess replied that the Council was empowered to build sewers whenever the same was deemed necessary without a petition.

Mr. Jones moved, on his motion, when Mr. Jones moved that the ordinance and remonstrance be referred to the Committee on Streets, with instructions to investigate the matter and report at the next meeting. Carried.

NEW STREETS.

The chairman of the Street Committee reported the petitions for the opening of Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, from Carson to the river, recommending that they be declared public thoroughfares after November next. The report was accepted and the recommendation adopted.

STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER.

Mr. Haberman, chairman of the Finance Committee, presented the final report of the late Treasurer, George Trautman, which shows a balance on hand of $1,619 22.

The gentleman presented the bond of the Treasurer elect, Mr. H. F. Voight, which was also approved. The amount of the bond is $50,000.

A DEPOSITORY CHOSEN.

Mr. Haberman presented a note from the South Side Savings Bank which offered to pay five per cent. on all balances it provided the borough deposit their funds in said bank.

Mr. Haberman said Farmer's and Mechanics' bank, made a similar offer, and on motion of Mr. Wharton, this bank having been the first to make the offer, was chosen the depository.

The clerk read the accordance by the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company of the ordinance passed by the Council, giving said Company the right of way through the borough.

The bond of the Street Commissioner was presented and approved.

On motion of Mr. Haberman the tax levy was fixed the same as last year.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

Mr. Wharton, Chairman of the Police Committee, presented the report of the Chief, setting forth that thirty arrests had been made during the month of April, of which six were discharged and twenty-four fined. The fines amounted to $254 50. The report of the police force amounted to $256 50. The report was accepted and approved.

AN INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

The Burgess, in this connection, reported the outrage upon one of the police officers of the borough, when, having arrested a negro for a disturbance and brought them before Justice Hetsel, was sent to the jail in charge of three officers, and struck from the side of the head, fracturing the skull in a frightful manner. The unfortunate man was immediately placed in a buggy and conveyed to the Infirmary, where his injuries were attended to, after which he was removed to his home, on Taggart street. The extent of the injuries are not definitely known, but the physician is of the opinion that they are not necessarily fatal, and that he will recover. It is now to make an information, but the Mayor did not hesitate to promptly issue a warrant for the arrest of the assailant, and doubtless he will soon be apprehended.

MIRROR OF IRELAND—Masonic Hall. Benefit of Mercy Hospital this evening.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Jones offered petitions and ordinances for the grading and paving of Carey alley, from Twentieth to Twenty-first streets, and Twenty-second to Twenty-third streets. Petitions accepted and filed and ordinances adopted.

Also, petition and ordinance for the paving of Sarah street, from Railroad to McClurg streets—six squares. Some of the petitioners wanted a cobble pavement and others wanted the Stone and Nicholson pavement.

Mr. Ihmsen moved to defer the matter one week, in order to ascertain more fully the wish of the property holders.

Sundry bills were read and, on motion, warrants were ordered.

On motion adjourned.

MIRROR OF IRELAND.—Masonic Hall. Benefit of Mercy Hospital this evening.

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—"Schneider," the new play of the nondescript class, was produced for the second time at the Pittsburgh Opera House, last evening, and suffered from the effects of a fair audience, and passed off more satisfactorily than on its first presentation. Mr. Allen has good abilities as a comedian, and we would like to see him in something approaching more nearly the "legitimate" than the play, which in the present instance, has been made. He, however, makes the most of his opportunities in it, and creates a good deal of fun as the character, "Schneider" is on the bills for to-night.

Early last evening Mr. Allen received the very painful news that his wife was lying at the point of death in New York. That he could control his feelings sufficiently to appear before an audience under these circumstances, shows his strong will. That he played as he did, every auditor will testify. We sympathize with him in his affliction.

LIBRARY HALL.—Quite a large audience gathered in Library Hall last evening to listen to the concert given by Miss M. J. Appelles's pupils, with the assistance of the Allegheny Quartette Club. The affair was a very enjoyable one throughout, the young misses and masters giving marked evidence of the very efficient training they had received at the hands of Miss Appelles. The selections rendered by the little ones, contained many difficult vocal and instrumental pieces, which were rendered with fine effect. There are many fine voices among the young people who participated, giving excellent promise for the future. The Allegheny Quartette Club's three numbers sung by the Allegheny Quartette were finely rendered, and received hearty and well deserved applause. The applause was liberally bestowed through the entire performance, and at its close many expressed themselves with that Miss Appelles would soon give another concert.

VARIETIES.—Opposition has, apparently, very little effect on this house, which sails along tranquilly, certain of full benches at every performance. Manager Aims has a carefully selected company, and they give excellent entertainments. Look out for a big bill to-night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Carncross & Dixey's minstrels had another packed house at the Academy last night, every seat being filled and all the standing room occupied. The entertainment was the same as on previous nights, everything being of the best. The first part is a rich one, while the duet by Carncross and Dixey, the banjo solo from Mr. Arlington, and the "Come and Kiss Me," by Newcomb, Gibson and the Buffalo boys, the dancing quartette, the "Two Irishmen," and the pantomime are all excellent. It is a perfect carnival of fun from first to last. There will be a change of programme this evening.

THE CIRCUS.—The great circus and menagerie of Rosston, Springer & Henderson gave two performances yesterday to crowded houses. This is really a first class organization, and one we can recommend to the patronage of our readers elsewhere. Its managers are straightforward gentlemen, and very liberal in their dealings with the public.

FEATHERS,

AND

BEESWAX,

ALL GRADES,

F. G. CRAIGHEAD,

262 LIBERTY STREET.

MILITARY AND FIREMEN'S

EQUIPMENTS,

Society Regalias, Badges of all kinds.

Companies and Societies Fitted Out with every article required.

J. M. HIGOOD & SON, Manufacturers,

27 South Eighth street, Philadelphia.

ONE OF THE FINEST BILLIARD PARLORS

That it has ever been our pleasure to visit is located in the city of La Porte, Indiana, and is presided over by Henry Zahrt, a gentleman who thoroughly understands his business. He has a large hall above his billiard rooms, which is used by the Maennerchor Singing Society, with Professor Arizmais as leader, and we do not boast when we say that no better organization can be found anywhere. In conclusion, we would recommend our readers, in case they visit that section, to give Mr. Zahrt a call. They will never regret it. S. A.

SOILED QUILTS.

Another large lot of quilts, slightly soiled, opened this day, worth $4 at $2 50. J. R. Heard & Co., 52 Sixth street.

WHERE TO BE FOUND.

Chromos, in sets, of scenes on the Hudson, will be found in various and many different styles at the "Free Art Gallery" of Messrs. Boyd, Murray & Fawcett, 58 Fifth avenue.

WALL PAPER

Of all kinds and in large supply at Edward Foerster's, 164 Smithfield street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CARDS GRATIS.

Call into the Store and Free Art Gallery and get a Photograph Card, gratis. New and novel in designs at Boyd, Murray & Fawcett's, 58 Fifth avenue.

GET THE BEST.

Purchasers in the country, who are unable to visit the manufactory themselves, should be careful, in the reception of guests. The St. Cloud will be kept in all respects as a first-class Hotel.

SOLD OUT.

The chromos lately received, and a new invoice of chromos has just arrived at Boyd, Murray & Fawcett's, 58 Fifth avenue.

WINDOW SHADES

In great variety of shades and colors, at Edward Foerster's, 164 Smithfield street.

TO LOVERS OF FINE ARTS.

An invitation is extended to all lovers of Fine Arts to call and see the Oil Paintings now on "free exhibition" at Boyd, Murray & Fawcett's, 58 Fifth avenue.

STORE WINDOW SHADES

Made large and expressly for the purpose of blue bleached cloth, at Edward Foerster's, 164 Smithfield street.

THEY UNDERSTAND THE BUSINESS.

In this every one will agree with us, if they will take a look into Shaffer's bazaar and survey the premises, inspect the magnificent display of carriages which Messrs. McKelvy & Co. have just brought on from the eastern markets. If a person wished to buy a carriage, wagon, barouche or phaeton, and can't find one amongst the lot to select from and the dealer obliges you to call on him and come over to a few impossibilities in Pittsburgh. Messrs. McKelvy & Co. are the great and enterprising house of this city, and they can and do give such liberal inducements to buyers that there is no excuse in having an old or second hand vehicle about. The small outlay required will more than be compensated for in the ease and elegance, and in knowing "how it is yourself" in having a handsome chaise or wagon. A call is solicited by the firm, and take our word for it you will not regret seeing even if you do not wish to buy.

A Good Investment and an Elegant Home.

Nearly eight acres of good land, in a high state of cultivation, with finest variety of fruit, flowers, shrubbery, &c., in the vicinity, and a good dwelling, gardener's house, stable, carriage and other outbuildings, good water, and everything to make a comfortable home and a good profitable investment. The charter for a bridge across from Birmingham to Laughlin Station, on the Pittsburgh Railroad, has been procured, and as this property is only about tw